MRS, ROONEY, A SPIRITUALISTIC MEDIUM. TRIED FOR INSANITY.

Lively Seance Beld in the Probate Court Yesterday Afternoon-About Sixty Men, Women and Children Heard Words From the Living-Lawyers Doing Most of the Talking, Assisted by Nicholas Rooney, Husband and Father to Apple-Mrs. Roosey is buing for a Divorce, and Rooney Charges Her With Being Insane

There were about kixty materialized spirits at the probate court yesterday, including Judge McCarlass. Mrs. Mattle J. Rooney, a clairvoyant, clairaudient and a genuine (?) all-round spiritualist medium, was on trial for insanity. There seems to have been lots of trouble repently in the Rooney family-Little Annie Included-because of the spirits.

Nicholas Rooney, bucband of Martha, and father of Annie, besides three other young children whose names were no: mentioned, was the first witness to be put on the stand. Nicholas is janitor for the A. O. U. W. lodge and is something of a hypnotist, though he claimed yesterday that he had not practiced the profession for two years. He was ably defended by Col. Rohrbaugh, while/Mrs. Rooney had employed Jim Conley and Judge Tucker. Judge Tucker is said to be the only spirstualistic lawyer in the city. Objections were in order most of the time and kept Judge Haymaker busy sustaining and

Mrs. Rooney was given an order by Rooney to come near her or her house. She is now suing him for a divorce. He said yesterday that the trouble all arose because she associated with some wo men who he did not approve of. He said that Mrs. Reeney claimed that he was going to kill her and that he kept a razor under his pillow. This he denied. When under the "influence" of the spirits she had told him that she saw him in a hearse surrounded by the A. O. U. W. As he had been sick and besides is a delicate looking man, this statement did not have a tendency to cheer him up. He said that he often had to rub her to get her out from one of her spasms or when in a comatese condition. This, he says, happened about every day.

When he said that the children told him that she was going to do away with therself, the youngsters all got their mouths in the shape of a capital "O." "Was she controlled by and particular

"Yee; an Indian who talked broken Englis hand gave the name of White When anybody needed a reprimand

This same Indian told him on three different occasions where he could find money hid. He went where he told him to go and found it. The amounts were

50 cents, 26 cents and 10 cents. He said that before she began giving public readings she was the best poor man's wife in Wichita. At first he encontaged her in the business, but of late he tried to get her to stop.

He got rattled on the stand under a tre rific (cross-examination. When asked how much he had made in the past six months he said about \$125. On crose examination it was brought out that Mrs. Rooney did washing and also on three eccamions helped him to sweep out the A. O. U. W. hall.

The trial was continued until this morn ing at 9 o'clock. When Mrs. Rooney takes the stand there will probably be some homent out Those who heard the first half of the proceedings had a good laugh, and those who go today will have a chance to far themselves and indulge in all kinds of mirth and humor.

If a retailer found that every attempt would soon be tired of it and would supply what the public asks for.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

SPOONER DRAMATIC COMPANY. ne of the few companies that have bud success this season is the Spooner Dramatic company. The reason: They give an up-to-date performancethe press never tire saying nice things of them. The Sedalla, Mo., Democrat "The Spooned Dramatic company, individually and collectively, are all that can be desired. Mr. F. E. Spooner and Miss Allie Spooner are favorites. Mr. Spooner is one of the best stifling fumes, and became unconsciou comedians ever seen here and what a dainty little girl Allie Spooner is. We rarely see so young a leading lady with such repose, more refined air and graceful dancer. She is equally at home dn a rollicking soubrette's role or in a strong emotional part. Her specialties were eplendid. The kaletdoscope dance was grand and subleme." This company begins a week's engagement at the Crawford Grand, Monday night, with "The Flower Girl." 10, 20, 30 cents. Each person buying a 80-cent seat can take

GRAND ORATORIO OF ELIJAH. The make-up of an Oratorio generally consists of four soloists, representing the distinct phases of the human voice, coprano, contralto, tenor and bass, besides many duetts' trio and double and single quartette parts. The four soloists in the Oratorio of Elljah will be Miss Edna Parkhurst, Miss Mabel Larimer, Waldemar von Dahlen and Bion B. Hull. Mr. Hull will take the grand part of Elijah and Waldemar von Dahlen the part of Obadiah, with two or three of the magnificent tenor solos. Mrs. David Smythe, Miss Jessie Clark, Miss May Ahern, Mrs. Bion Hull, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Shafer and many others will sus-

Mother's Allays Nervousness, re-

lieves the Friend Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that the time of recovery is shortened and many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother

without it again. No other rem | They only cost 25 cents. Portage stamps edy robs confinement of its pain Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and vol-untary testimonials.

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ALL OVER SPIRITS tain important solo parts. The Oratorio IN BRYAN'S BEHALF m. Shaw's orchestra will give those present a revelation in the higher range of instrumental music, Wichita will take its musical rank from the success of this, her greatest, effort. Seats now on sale at Bitting Brothers, 126 East Douglas avenue.

The donkey who stole the don's skin made the first experiment in substitution. His successors will fare no better if every buyer of goods is on the everasting lookout for frauds and imitations

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE NOTES Full Report of the Past Week at Fairmonni

The trustees of the college have purchased the Colvin house of Mrs. Anawalt to be used as the Ladies' hall hereafter. By this arrangement the facilities and conveniences for the boarding ladies department is greatly increased. Mr. Douglas Morrison, who has completed a full course in electrical engineering at Chicago, is spending the summer with his parents on the Hill.

Professor Isely has been making improvements about his house by filling up and levelling his lot. Arrangements are being made to re-

It is expected that the library will be moved upstairs this summer. This arrangement will greatly enlarge the space needed for the library.

Mr. Alfred Roulet of St. Louis is recuperating on the Hill. Rev. W. H. Isely, acting pastor of the church at Mount Hope, spent last Sabbath at that place preaching both morning and evening. Mr. Isely is asthe district court recently which forbade sisted in this work by other members of

the faculty. The great meteor seen fast Monday night by the people on the Hill was the special subject of conversation during the following day. The college is desirous to obtain it intact for the museum. President Morrison is very busy atending to the numerous interests of the college in its rapid growth.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to do good or money refunded. For len read a published press dispatch from affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's Main st., and G. Gehring's drug store, northeast corner Topeka and Douglas avenues. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

DESCENDED INTO DEADLY GAS Fearful Experience of Two Drivers in a German Bark in New York.

New York, June 23 .- Two divers yes terday descended into the deadly vapor in the hold of a vessel to search for the body of a man who had been suffcated. Gas leaked into the armor of one, and he gave up the attempt, but the second

man. supplied with air by a pipe, he descended mong the noxious vapors.

chor had been let go, that something was

officer's boat was put out to investigate. cated by naphtha fumes, and that two other men had been overcome by the any condition, express or implied.

dangerous gasses. The water tanks had been filled while he vessel was at anchor, and, when the hose was withdrawn, Bothe was order ed to go below and screw on the cap small shaft abaft the mainmast, just large enough to admit of the passage of a man's body.

He did not reappear, and nearly an hour passed before his absence was noted. The mate then ordered a seaman to go below to see what had happened to Bothe. The man was made sick by the while trying to regain the hatchway Companions heard his cry for assistance and dragged him from the deadly gasses Waile efforts were being made to revive him another attempt was made to rescue Bothe, but without success. Binding a towel about his face a man almost reached the body, but succumbed, and was dragged back to the open air by a line fastened about his body. Coroner Oakes helped to revive the

two men who had attempted the rescue

of their comrade. Finding it quite impossible to breathe the gasses and live, it was suggested that a diver be employed to bring out the body of Bothe. A diver in subma rine apparatus would be supplied with fresh air while below, and it was supposed, thus enabled to search for the bady without risk of breathing the fumes. One was sent for, and Israel Tooker, a diver of the Merritt Wrecking

Company, boarded the vessel. The diver entered the hold in his diving suit, but had been below hardly a minute before the man at the ropes received a signal to haul him on deck. The fumes had penetrated his armor.

would not make another attempt. The services of a second diver were se tured, and he was successful. William Nelson, a diver of the Chapman Wrecking Company, descended into the hold clad in submarine armor, and found the body of Boths. He tied a rope around it, and it was dragged on deck, followed by the diver, who was none the worse

for his experience. Those "weet Sacred Songs."

We believed when we secured the Sacred Songs" to furnish our subscribers that when they were once thoroughly introduced there would be a great demand for them. They are going rapidly Orders are coming in from all directions Almost every town in Oklahoma is represented. Hundreds have been sold in this city, where the music-loving people Friend" say they will never be have an opportunity of examining them

> The substitution of one article for anther is a kind of green goods game that the public can put an end to by refus-

SILVER SENATORS TAKE UP THE CUDGEL EAGERLY.

Green-Eyed Mr. Bateman's Story Creeps Is Among the Wool Bales in the Senate men Claiming to Possess Inside Infor-Question as to Whether a Wool Tariff Makes Wool Bigher-Teller Taxes Bepublicans With Fooling.

Washington, June 23 .- After a conest lasting throughout the day the senate completed the paragraphs of the wool schedule relating to raw wool, and advanced into the features relating to manufactured woolen goods. The day was devoted largely to a discussion of the was time for a revolt against the deeffect of tariff rates on the price of wool and the speeches were on technical lines in the main. At one point Mr. Hoar di-William J. Bryan's opposition to the sume work on the church building. It tariff. This brought Senators Mantle, is expected that if the means are se- Teller and Stewart to the defense of called for the primary purpose of framcured the house will be ready for oc- Mr. Bryan. Mr. eller was drawn into ing a law giving adequate revenue, and cupancy by the opening of the college the controversy, and in a few remarks it was infamous, he asserted, that this that their hopes of prosperity from this bill would be blasted. Mr. Quay made bill would be blasted. Mr. Quay made clothing and users of blankets, in order a strong effort to have the house ad va- to increase the profits of the wool growlorem rates on third class wool adopted, ers. but was defeated, 19-41. The committee rates were then agree to, viz: Four cents per pound on third class wool valued at 10 cents or less per pound, and 7 cents per pound on third class wool, ad valorem, valued above 7 cents per pound. The BRYA schedule was completed up to paragraph 264, relating to cloths, knit fabrics, etc.

IN DEFENSE OF BRYAN. Mr. Teller replying to some remarks of Mr. Hoar to the effect that Mr. Bry-an would have vetoed a tariff bill for a duty on wool, although some of his sup- for the presidency, who, if elected, was porters were now urging a higher rate, stated that if Mr. Hoar or any other senator was going to bring the last cam-paign into the debate the bill would be delayed indefinitely, as the silver men would not allow such assertions to go

Mr. Allen (Neb.) then arose to a question of personal privilege in connection with the conduct of the last campaign. There was much interest in the statement, as Mr. Allen was chairman of the be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to Populist national convention. Mr. Al-Coughs, Coids, Consumption and for all Lewiston, Maine, saying that Professor L. C. Bateman, candidate of the People's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at was out in an attack on William J. Bry-\$1,500 to the Populist national committee was with the distinct understanding that no action against fusion should be taken by the Populist national convention. Mr. royaltles on his book and in doing so he draft was sent to Mr. Allen, but the chairman of the Populist national committete (Senator Butler of North Caroat the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Allen invested the amount to be used in A diver was sent for yesterday to ex- agreement existed as to fusion in connec the parties, either nationally or locally. Mr. Allen also specificially denied the unlimited comage of silver. tory to her final start for London. It led with a high tribute to Mr. Bryan and was noticed, a few hours after her an- an arraignment of Professor Bateman. Mr. Butler stated briefly that the ofwrong on board the craft, and the health | fer was made to him but he felt impelleo to decline it. He approved Mr. Bry-

crew, Frederick Bothe, had been suffor might be open to misconstruction. The offer had been made, he said, without BACK TO WOOL AGAIN. The consideration of the wool sche dule was then resumed. Paragraph 357. relating to third-class wools, was taken

an's motive but felt that the acceptance

There was considerable opposition of the tanks. The man descended a to the proposed rates, the debate being largely on technical lines. Mr. Vest of Missouri, pointed out con flicts between the views of Messra Law rence and Justice, two wool experts, and said if these recognized authorities were

so far apart, how could the laymen be expected to get at the truth. Mr. Mantle of Montana criticised some of the statements of Mr. Justice, particn'arly to the effect that no more than 1 per cent of wool grown in this country

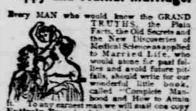
was carpet wool. Mr. Mantle asserted that one-eighth of classed as coarse carpet wool. He would more, White, Wilson. Total 41. regard it most equitable to levy a specific duty on wools without any distinction, as an ad valorem led to undervalua-The senator discussed the effect of the McKinley wool rates, saying that they did not accomulish all that been expected; that they did not offset the heavy decline caused by business de-

Mr. Mills of Texas said that it was in comprehensible to him why wool men demanded high duties in face of experience that the price of wool could not be raised by the tariff any more than the price of cotton could be increased by a duty. The price of wool had been falling constantly for forty years, in spite of tariff rates. He quoted statistics showing that wool had fallen after the imposition of the McKinley rates, and had riser, af- garnetted waste. ter the Wilson provisions for free wool. This was proof incontestible, he declared.

At one point in Mr. Mill's remarks, Mr. Mantle interjected the remark: "Generally speaking, the senator will not question that the imposition of a duty has raised the price to the wool grower?"

"I have never been able to discover it" answered Mr. Mills. Mr. Mantle asserted that this general benefit to the wool grower was incon

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testable, certainly as to the Montana growers, and he believed it was so gen-

Mr. Mills maintained that he was speaking from tables of prices which constituted a record not to be impeached, under the rules of evidence, by general

Mr. Carter of Montana said that it was a fact beyond dispute that during the last year the wool growers of Montana were receiving 6 cents per pound, while under the McKinley law they were receiving 14 cents.

"And the difference between 6 cents and 14 cente is the difference between destruction and prosperity," declared Mr.

When Mr. Mills quoted certain low rates in Montana wools under the Mc-Kinley law, Mr. Carter responded that these were quoted at a time when the passing of the Wilson bill was anticipated, serving to send down prices. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) declared that it

mands of the Wool Growers' association. "If those who oppose high duties on wool are to be considered enemies," said verted the discussion by a reference to he, "they must take their position as enemfer, and they will not be lacking in resources to make their opposition felt." This extra session of congress was warned his former Republican associates revenue measure could not pass until a toll was levied on the great mass of poor people of the country, the wearers of

> Mr. Quay moved to disagree to the committee amendments to paragraph 357. The effect of Mr. Quay's motion would be to go back to the rate of 32 per cent

> BRYAN BOBS UP AGAIN. Mr. Hoar pointed out that there was not a majority in the senate favorable to that doctrine of protection supported by

> pledged to veto a tariff bill. Mr. Mantle replied thathe had never known that the silver candidate for the presidency was piedged to veto a tariff

Mr. Hoar said Mr. Bryan's record in the house of representatives would throw some light on the subject.

"He was supported by nearly all the free traders in the country," added Mr. Hoar, "and if the party did not pledge him he pledged the party."

Mr. Allen said the statement of Mr. Hoar as to the silver candidate for the presidency should not go unchallenged. There was nothing in what Mr. Bryan party of Maine for governor last year, had said justifying an assertion that he would have vetoed a tariff bill. If it Geo. Van Werden's Pharmacy, 328 N. an to the effect that Mr. Bryan's gift of had been a bill of confiscation doubtless he would have vetoed it.

Mr. Hoar brought forward copies of the record, showing Mr. Bryan's course on the tariff. He had voted in the house Alien made a sweeping denial. He said to put wool on the free list, he had car-Mr. Bryan had determined to divide the ried out in triumph Mr. Wilson, who had denounced protection as a robbery; alloted I1,500 to the Populist party. The and he had himself denounced protection as a robbery.

"I have a good deal of respect for Mr. Bryan," continued Mr. Hoar, "His lina) declined to accoupt it. Thereupon, character has impressed me very favorably, and I have never joined in criticisms upon him, but if he would not found the body, and it was brought on the interest of bimetallism. Mr. Allen veto a tarni bill after such utterances, declared that the statement that any I would not have much respect for him." Mr. Siewart of Nevada thought those plore the deadly gasses in the hold of a tion with the gift was "an absolute and criticisms of Mr. Bryan were most unversel, in search of the body of a dead unqualified falsehood." There had nev-Clad in submarine armor and er been, he declared, an attempt o fuse tion of Mr. McKinley's record would snow him to have voted for the free and

Laden with naphtha, the German bank statement that Mr. Bryan forged his (Al- Mr. Stewart stated that during the con-Marie dropped down to Quarantine yes- len's) name to the list appended to the sideration of the Bland-Allison act, Mr. terday morning and anchored, prepara- letter of notification. The senator clos- McKinley had voted at every stage with "the most radical silver men." Even as late as 1890, Mr. McKinley had made a speech at Toledo denouncing Mr. Cleveland for discriminating between the two

metals. Mr. Stewart created a laugh as he losed by saying, very earnestly, that "it was no use criticizing Mr. Bryan, as he's going to be the next president."

VOTE ON QUAY'S MOTION. The vote was then taken on Mr. Quay's motion to table the committee amendments to paragraph 357, and it was rejected, 18-41. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas-Bacon, Chilton, Cockrell, Gorman, Jones (Ark.) Kenney, Mallory, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Penrose, Pettus, Quay, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Walthall. Total 18.

Nays-Allen, Allison, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Davis, DeBoe Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Heitfeld, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, Mantle, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Rawlins, Roach, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillevery fleece of the common sheep was man, Turner, Warren, Wellington, Wet-

> Mr. Teller reverted to the statement concernig Mr. Bryan. The latter's vote for free wool would not justify the as- tain R. S. Cullom, assistant quartersertion of the Massachusetts senator that | master United States marine corps, to Mr. Bryan would veto a tariff bill, as he had might approve it as a revenue measure. Russell of Connecticut, to be an assist-After amendments by Mr. Quay and ant surgeon in the marine hospital ser-Mr. Mantle had been rejected, the paragraph was agreed to as reported, name ly: Four cents per pound on third class ol, worth 10 cents per pound or less. Paragraph 358 was also agreed to as reported, fixing the rate on third class

i cents per pound. A new paragraph, 360, was substituted, on motion of Mr. Allison, giving a uniform duty of 30 cents per pound on top waste, slubbing, wasting waste, and

A new paragraph was substituted for 359, making the duty on wool on the skin that tariff duties could not affect the I cent less per pound than other wools

of the same conditions. Another new paragraph, 360 1-2, no vides duty on shoddy of 25 cents per pound on noits, and on other waste not provided for, 30 cents per pound.

Mr. Vest here interposed a motion t strike out the entire wool schedule up to the point reached, covering the paragraph on raw wool. Mr. Vest's n striking out the schedule up to 361 was disagreed to, 19-33. Mr. McEnery (Dem.) and Measrs, Tel-

ler and Mantle, voted with the Republoans, against the motion. Paragraphs 361 (rags) and 363 (wool id hair) were agreed to as reported. At 5:20 p. m. the senate had an execu tive session and adjourned soon after. NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.

Washington, June 28.-The presiden

day sent the following nominations to the senate: State-Thomas C. Dawson of Iowa, to be secretary of legation at Rio Janeiro.
To be consuls of the United States-Walter J. Huffman of the District of Columbia, at Mannhelm, Germany; Brainerd H. Warner, Jr., of Maryland.

(でうかうかうかうか)かかうかうからから ... Sweet Sacred Songs...



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A copy was submitted to several ladies of the Wichka Musical Cligh, who pronounced it the finest publication of the kind ever published.

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ward H. Thompson of Massachusetts, at | and I said to him:

treasury department. Interior-Charles Kingsley of Wyom-

ing, to be register of the land office, and Frank M. Foote of Wyoming, to be receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wyoming. Postmasters:

Missour!-Charles L. Porter, Plattsburg; J. W. Mills, Versailles. Texas-Edward Blanchard, San

Washington, June 23.-The senate today confirmed the following nominations: To be United States consuls: Walter

Schumann of New York, at Mayence, Germany; Hilary S. Brunot of Pennsyl vania, at Saint Etienne, France: W. B. Dickey of Louisiana, at Callao, Peru: John G. Foster of Vermont, to be consul general at Halifax, N. S.

rear admiral. Philip A. Gallagher, to be commission er in and for the District of Alaska. California-W. W. Montague, San

Francisco. Colorado-W. S. Clark, Aspen. Utah-A. B. Gibson, Mercur. Army and navy-Commodore E. O. Matthews, to be a rear admiral: Capbe major and quartermaster; H. C.

vice, and minor promotions in the navy. DID YOU EVER

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SEA HUGS A VAST FORTUNE

New York, June 22.-The Herald has

ent a few years ago. I had been take feet below are \$2,000,000 buried. ing a look at the pits, and Mr. Tupper! "I do not claim that his interpreta-

CONTRACTOR SCARCACION of Iowa ,at Montevideo, Uruguay; Ed- and I were seated in front of his shanty,"

Treasury-Edward McKitterick of pect to find Captain Kidd's buried mill-owa to be deputy suditor for the lons?" For a moment he puffed his sine. Then

he said, in a measured way: "That requires a qualified answer. You see, I am not going to say that it was Captain Kidd's treasure that is buried He was not the only pirate in the business in those days! What the company believes and honestly believes -is that certain pirates, persumably Captain Kidd and his associates, did bury a vast sum of money and tewels on this island. We believe that it is still here

and we intend to get it. I'll tell you why this is no life dream. "The story takes us back to 1795. At that time, as you can well imagine, the country hereabouts was very sparsely States at the close of the Revolution. Commodore E. O. Matthews, to be Three of these settlers came into the the water was encountered and a boring Smith, Maginnis and Vaughn. One day they visited Oak Island and while rambling over the eastern end came to a spot which held their attention. Vaughn was a lad of sixteen. He described the events later in life to Robert Creelman. Mr. Creelman lives in Upper Stewiacke. Nova Scotia, today. He is a reliable citizen, and so we do not have to depend upon fiction for this part-the begining of the search for the treasure. "Smith, Maginnis and Vaughn were attracted by the depressed spot at the eastern end of the island, that had been, apparently, cleared of timber years before. Nearby was an oak. On this

oak were peculiar marks and figures.

One of the lower and larger branches

extended over the circular depression in the land. The men returned the next day and began digging-"A few feet below the surface of the earth was a well defined shaft, with hard. clined to my what it was, and as he was space between the walls the earth was enemy, the incushing water, put an end loose and easily shovelled. At a depth to the work of this company of ten feet they came to a covering of "The next year work was resumed. oak plank. The men kept at their and then for the first time it was obwork until the thirty foot depth was served that the water was sait and rose reached, and at each ten feet they found and fell win the tide markings. At this point they abandon- portant, for it led to the discovery of a ed the work. There were two reasons subterranean channel connecting with for this-the first that the work proved the pit, and having its nutlet to the sea they were unable to procure assistance, the island. During the ensuing years up

day. "Six or seven years later Dr. Lynds, a nel. printed the following short despatch, un-young physician of Truro, met Smith, the scenes of the greatest activity, and der a Halifax date, which probably in-Magianis and Vaughn. They told him the effort now is to pump them out. terested all who read it. It stated in of their search for the treasure, and be substance that on Oak Island, off the became enthusiastic. Returning to village of Chester, Nova Scotia, a regu- Trura, he doctor organized a company berly incorporated company with a capi- and raised funds to prosecute the search. 'al of \$60,000 had been digging for many A gang of men went to work. It would years for the buried treasures of Cap- take too much time to go into the details tain Kidd; that at last a strong caken of their prosperting, but in a word if chest had been uncarrised at the bot- was this: They excavated a shaft to a tom of a deep pit, and that, slast as depth of ninety-five feet, finding marks the workmen were about to pry it open, at every ten feet, as before. At the the set rushed in and filled the per. That | ninety foot point they struck a flat stone is all there was to the news etery, but about three feet long and stricen inches o the few New Yorkers who spend wide. On this there were engraved certheir summers in Chester it had special tain characters. An expert from Hall fax deciphered these characters, and his Adams A. Tupper was the superintend- reading of the inscription was: "Ten

never been questioned. On a Saturday "Mr. Tupper, do you confidently ex- evening the workmen reached a depth This was the first setback. An effort was made to pump out the pit, but 't proved fruitless and it was decided to sink another shaft and tunnel under the 'money pit'-as it was called. Work was begun, but after getting thirty or forty feet down the water burst in and the workmen had to give it up. Thus ended the operations of the first com-

pany. treasure was made in 1849, when another company was organized, in which Dr. Lynds and Vaughn, although well along in years, were interested. A force of men was put at work. What they accomplished can be vouched for by J. B. settled. There were a few English McCully, their manager, who is now liv-French and Dutch colonists and quite a ing in Truro. The old money pit was number of royalists who had left the tackled. It had in the course of years filled up. At a depth of eighty-six feet story at this point. Their names were apparatus was utilized. The platform was struck at ninety-six feet. After going through this platform and through sections of spruce and oak two feet below it, the auger dropped twelve inches and then went through twenty-two inches of pieces of metal. The suger falled to take any of it except three allver links, apparently parts of an old

watch chain. "Eventually in the boring at a depth of ninety-nine and a half feet the auger came in contact with a chest or cask. coccanut fibre were brought to the surface. James Pithiado was foremen of a gang of workmen at the time. John Gammell, of Upper Stenlacke, who was present at the boring and who was a large stockholder in the company, said that he saw Pithlado take something from the auger, wash it, examine it closely and put it in his pecket. He desolid walls, and in these walls could be killed in a gold mine not long after the seen the marks of picks, while within the secret never came out. At last the old

too heavy for them, and the second that at Smith's Cove. on the eastern side of Captain Kidds' Gold is Again Located Bus owing to the superstitious beliefs of that to the present time work was continued along the line of the newly found tunthink we'll do it, and when we reach

that cak chist-well, just wait. If a retailer found that every attempt at exhetituzion coet him a cu would soon be tired of it, and would sup-

ply what the public sake for. There is a high profit in substitution. aided by public indifference. There will be no profit at all if people, always and

The man who is envious of evil-doers will not be an evil-doer himself. - Ham's Hern

